

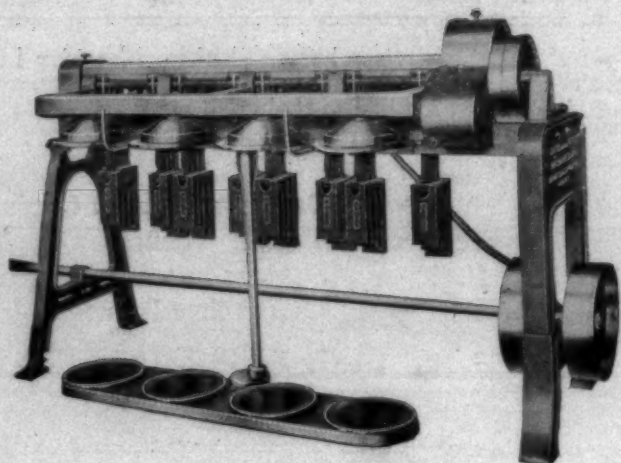
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

NUMBER 14

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste
Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DUTCHER TEMPLES

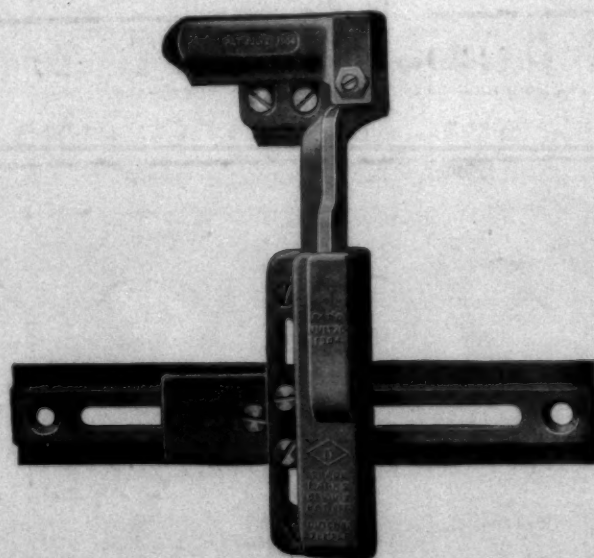
Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRAPER COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

HOPEDALE MASS.

J. D. CLOUDMAN Southern Agent
188 So. Forsyth St. ATLANTA GA.



National Aniline & Chemical Co.

MAIN OFFICE
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK



Southern Agent, John L. Dabbs
Commercial National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sulphur Black
Direct Black Direct Blue
Direct Red Direct Yellow
Direct Brown Direct Green
and Other Direct Colors
Also Acid Colors, Basic Colors, Etc.

Works: SCHOELLKOPF ANILINE & CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

We carry a full line of general supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 CLARK PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.

Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
and Chemicals

SOLE LICENSEES AND IMPORTERS OF THE PRODUCTS OF

FARBWERKE, vormals MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUENING

Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

122 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.	210 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
140 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.	1418 Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.
104 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	20-20 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.
23 South Main St., Providence, R. I.	45 Alexander St. Montreal, Can.
317 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	28 Wellington, St., Toronto, Can.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

1866

50TH ANNIVERSARY

1916

CARD CLOTHING

STRIPPER BURNISHER AND EMERY FILLET

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.,

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent,

1126 Healey Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

Phone 1722

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

NUMBER 14

Extracts of Discussions at Columbia Meeting

MR. J. M. DAVIS: I have a motion that I wish to make to the members of this Association at this time. It concerns the financial interest of the organization. Money is very scarce in this Association. The present system under which we are working is such that our income is not sufficient to allow us to do a great many things that we would like to do. Now we have been in existence several years, and we have made some progress, and we have launched some good movements, and I believe that now we are entitled to some recognition from the mills themselves—that is, from the mill managers. You know that ordinarily the dues to similar organizations are paid by the mills. In the case of the South Carolina Manufacturers Association, the North Carolina Manufacturers Association, the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the assessments are paid by the mills. The dues of the members of the Southern Textile Association are not. Why? It may be because we have not asked for it. Now, I do not feel the least embarrassment in asking for support from the mills, because the mills are supporting the other organizations mentioned, and I am sure they are more able to pay these dues than our individual members are. They recognize that this organization is an asset to the mill interests, and this organization is being recognized more and more every year as such. I am going to make a motion that a committee be appointed by the president, the president being chairman of this committee, and composed of a representative from each of our Southern states, this committee to draft out a letter setting forth the claims and advantages of this Association, and what we have done, and what we desire to do for the benefit of the manufacturing industry, and we appeal to the presidents of our mills, or whoever has charge of the finances and the authority to dispense the money, and ask them to assume the obligation of the dues of the members from their mills, that this letter be accompanied by a card which they may sign assuming this obligation, and on the reverse side of this card the names of the men who are being paid for. Our dues are \$1.00 for the overseers and \$2.00 for the superintendents, and no mill would be

asked to pay more than \$7.00, and I am sure that a great many of our mills have reached the point now where they realize that our association is an asset to the mill industry, and I do not see why they should not pay these dues—the small sum of \$5.00 to \$7.00 per year, and that would enable us to do a great many more things than we are able to do now. I believe this is just and right. With this additional income we would be prepared to launch movements that we are not prepared to do today, and I move, Mr. President, that this committee be appointed to draft this letter and that it be mailed out from the secretary's office to every Southern cotton mill, asking their co-operation in the support of this Association to the extent of assuming the payment of the dues of their overseers and superintendents. Of course we cannot hope to have a response from every mill. It would be glorious if the eight hundred mills of the South would respond! You know when we reflect a little on the accomplishments of this Association, we should feel justly proud. We staged a textile exposition that has been the pride of us all. We have launched a movement to erect a magnificent building at Greenville to be used as a permanent building for our future expositions, and we have the Boston exhibitors guessing now just what we are going to do next, and they are a little uneasy. They are contemplating moving their exposition down to Philadelphia, trying to forestall a movement to bring it down here altogether. We feel that our accomplishments so far warrant this consideration by the mills.

I move that this committee be appointed, the president acting as chairman.

MR. T. J. DIGBY: I want to second Mr. Davis' motion, with this change: that the contribution from the mills be asked for on a spindleage basis instead of a man basis.

MR. J. M. DAVIS: I had thought of the spindleage basis. I am perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the members, but my reason for discarding the idea of the spindleage basis was that you eliminate the personality that the mill is representing by doing that. If the mills pay so much for their representatives, we have the name of each representative, and he is a paid member, and we have his

name registered on our books as a regular member paid by the mill. Of course it would be possible to put it on a spindleage basis and ask the mills to send in the names of those whose dues they are assuming. I really see no serious objection to that. The money is what we want, and the members are what we want, and the enthusiasm that goes with it.

There is one other feature in connection with this motion that I overlooked in my original motion, and I am going to make it now—that we add to our letter to the mills a request that they pay the railroad fare of one representative to every meeting of our association. We would like to have every mill in the Southern states represented at these conventions, and I do not believe that it would be asking too much to request the mills to pay the railroad fare of one representative. In that way each member could attend a convention about one in two years, and we would have every mill represented, and I believe the mills will do it. A man doesn't like to ask his president to do this, but we can do it very easily by making a direct appeal and setting forth our claims to the heads of the mills, and asking that they pay the railroad fare of one representative from every mill in the South to our conventions.

MR. T. M. McENTIRE: I heartily agree with Mr. Davis in what he has to say about the mills paying the expenses, at least of the overseers, to these meetings. I also think it would be well to change the date of our fall meetings, so they will not come so near Christmas. Many offer this as an excuse for not attending the fall meetings. I always encourage my overseers to attend the conventions.

SECRETARY CARTER: I hope that Mr. Digby will withdraw his amendment. Before we went into this matter, I talked it over with Mr. Davis and several mill presidents. It certainly would complicate matters if we figured it on a spindleage basis.

MR. T. J. DIGBY: I withdraw my amendment.

MR. W. P. HAMRICK: I am glad Mr. Digby has withdrawn that amendment, and I would like for Mr. Davis to withdraw the second part of his, which refers to paying railroad fare of one representative to each convention. I think if we

ask the mills to pay the dues of the overseers of their mills at this time that they will probably do it, but I do not think it would be wise to ask them to do too much at one time. I believe if Mr. Davis will leave off the amendment to his original motion that the association will pass it unanimously.

MR. J. M. DAVIS: If it is the judgment of the association that it will be best to adopt only my original motion, I will be perfectly willing to abide by their decision. If these mills invest their money, they are going to expect something from the association. How can they expect anything if their representatives are not here? We are not asking that they pay the hotel bills of their representatives, or the railroad fare for all of them, but just simply the railroad fare of one man. I am frank to confess that I would like to see them pay them all, but maybe we are asking too much of them, and I would like to hear from some of our members on this subject.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I am in close touch with the heads of the mills. I want to ask Mr. Davis to withdraw his last amendment. We may later get the mills to pay railroad fares, but I don't think it would be wise to attempt that now.

MR. J. M. DAVIS: I see that there is a good deal of opposition to my motion as it stands, so suppose we ask the mills to pay the dues of their superintendents and overseers, and suggest that we would be glad to have them pay railroad fare of one man to each convention.

MR. DAVID CLARK: I second that motion.

MR. G. A. JOHNSTONE: The mills will possibly think that they are being asked to pay for something that they are not getting. I would like to know how many men who come to the textile conventions make a report of the benefits they have received during the meeting to their superior officers? I believe the trouble with us is that we do not show our mills what benefit we get from attending the meetings. I got a great deal of benefit from Mr. Strickland's paper on the "Management of Help". This sort of a discussion appeals to the men who are here, who really stand between the help and the man who is putting up the money. The management of help is a problem we all have to contend with. I would sug-

gest that the delegates to this convention return to their homes and make a report to their superiors of the benefit they derived from this meeting. I wouldn't take a great deal for what I have learned since coming here. If we do not get what we want, it is generally because we do not present it in the right way to those who have the power to do things for us. I believe we ought to ask the mills to pay a certain amount, and not suggest that they send one delegate. They might get the impression that only one from each mill is expected, and we want our attendance to be just as large as possible.

PRESIDENT HEYMER: You have heard the suggestion of Mr. Johnstone that you tell your superiors what you have seen and heard and learned at this meeting. It will pave the way to success of Mr. Davis' motion. If there is no further discussion on this subject, I will put the question. The motion is that the president appoint a committee consisting of one member from each state, to get up and send out a letter to the presidents and treasurers of all Southern mills asking them to pay the dues of their superintendents and overseers, and further suggest that they pay the railroad fare or expenses of one representative to each meeting. All in favor of this motion say aye; all opposed no. The ayes have it and so ordered, Mr. Secretary.

PRESIDENT HEYMER: We will now hear from the committee on Resolutions.

MR. A. M. DIXON: Before the Resolution Committee reports, there is one matter I would like to bring before the association, and that is the industrial edition of the Columbia Record which was gotten out a short time ago. This paper has refuted in this issue some of the charges that have been brought against manufacturers and mill people generally. It shows the falsity of a good many charges that have been brought against us. I believe this industrial edition of the Record will be productive of great good, and I believe this association ought to go on record as endorsing this edition of the Columbia Record. I make that as a motion.

MR. T. B. WALLACE: I second that motion.

PRESIDENT HEYMER: All in favor of this motion, say aye; all opposed no. The ayes have it.

MR. T. N. CROCKER: This convention is fast drawing to a close, and I think before we adjourn we ought to have some discussion of the child labor law which has been passed. We are soon to face a new kind of competition, and we will have to work out some plan to cope with the new conditions—that is, in regard to not working children under sixteen years of age. I would suggest that we have this up for discussion for a few minutes. I want to get some ideas of the others. We all want the most ideal system, and we must work out some plan to meet the requirements of the new law. I have been figuring on it for some time. I am satisfied that

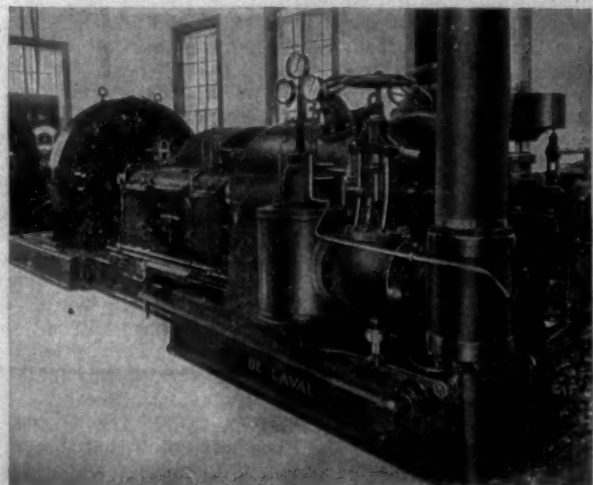
some of you gentlemen have a solution of this problem.

MR. J. M. DAVIS: I would like to tell you what we are doing at our mill to meet this national law; it may be worth something to you. I believe that we can get a great deal of benefit by exchanging ideas on these new problems that we have to face. We decided that it would be unwise to wait until September first of next year before beginning to go into this question, because we might find then that what we thought would work wouldn't do at all, and we would lose just that much time, so we put into effect soon after the passage of the law, a system to meet the new conditions. The idea is not original with us. It was suggested by a mill in the upper part of this state. We put in cleaners, using children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years old for this work, so that the spinners who had formerly done this work, were relieved of it. We adopted this system and it is working very satisfactorily. In our mill this new law very materially affects us, because we are working thirty-two children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. The question arose as to just the best way to handle the situation. You might say it would be easy to displace these children and get older people to take their places. We might have done it, but we would affect a great many families in our mill village. The families would become dissatisfied if the children could not earn something

and would leave. Another feature of the matter is that in handling these children in this way we have a reservoir of supply which is always at hand, ready to take their places in the spinning department. We, of course, have eliminated children in our mill under fourteen years, to comply with the state law, but children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen we are putting as cleaners, and taking those who are reaching the age of sixteen and transferring them into the spinning department, therefore, as I said before, we have a reservoir of supply coming along all the time for our spinning department. If we would do away with this system and employ only grown people, we would have no supply from which to draw, to say nothing of the embarrassed condition of the family financially. We satisfy the families by employing the children eight hours a day. We have this reservoir of help to draw upon to supply our spinning all the time and the families are satisfied, so this new national law will not bother us as far as spinners are concerned. We have had it in operation now about sixty days, and it is working very satisfactorily, except from the standpoint of cost, and I am not a stickler for extremely low cost. This system will solve the problem and you will always have a supply of help which will come in handy as they grow older in the spinning department. Our system will not apply to all mills alike, especially where there is fine

(Continued on Page 7).

Power as a By-Product of Manufacturing Processes



De Laval 400-kw. direct-current geared turbo-generator installed for the U. S. Finishing Co., Norwich, Conn.; exhaust steam used under 6-lb. back pressure in manufacturing processes.

THE U. S. Finishing Co., of Norwich, Conn., uses large quantities of steam at about 6-lb. gage pressure in manufacturing processes. They needed more power. Instead, however, of installing more boilers and a high-pressure condensing unit and burning more fuel, they simply ordered a De Laval 400 kw. geared, non-condensing turbo-generator, through which they passed some of the steam on its way from the boiler to the manufacturing processes.

Little heat is taken from the steam, only some 10% or so, and practically all so taken is converted into power. None is wasted in heating up circulating water. The remaining heat of the steam goes to the manufacturing process.

De Laval Steam Turbines, in connection with the De Laval Double-helical Speed Reducing Gears, are used for driving all kinds of machinery, direct and alternating current generators, centrifugal pumps, blowers and compressors, rolling mills, paper machines, rope and belt drives, and for direct coupling to shafting. The turbines are adaptable to all steam conditions, as high pressure condensing, back pressure, bleeder, mixed flow or low pressure service.

All De Laval Machinery has the distinctive De Laval features of accessibility due to the use of horizontally split casings, low peripheral speeds, large clearances, accurate speed control, interchangeability through the use of the limit-gage method of manufacture, complete guarantee covering capacity and efficiency and comprehensive testing at the builder's works before shipment.

Ask for Booklet D and state requirements, so that suitable special literature may be sent.

De Laval Steam Turbine Company

Trenton

233

New Jersey

SOUTHERN AGENT

FRASER-PURSER COMPANY
ENGINEERS AND MACHINERY AGENTS

Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Steam Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps
DeLAVAL STEAM TURBINE CO.
Trenton, N. J.

Alternating and Direct Current Motors
THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Circuit Breakers and Oil Switches
CONDIT ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

Direct and Alternating Current Generators
ELECTRIC MACHINERY CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Condensers and Cooling Towers
WHEELER CONDENSER AND ENGINEERING CO
Carteret, N. J.

Triplex and Deep Well Pumps
RUMSEY PUMP CO.
Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Chimneys and Power Piping
THE W. M. KELLOGG CO.
New York

Manning and Water Tube Boilers
THE BIGELOW COMPANY
New Haven, Conn.

Thread-Cutting Temple for Looms

William R. Widdup, of South Carolina, has invented an Improvement in Thread-Cutting Temples for Looms, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification.

This invention relates to thread cutting temples for looms and the principal objects thereof are to provide means to more certainly sever the thread upon the first forward movement of the lay after transfer and also to sever the thread more closely to the selvage or edge of the web of cloth.

The loom temple forming part of the present invention is of the type forming the subject matter of Patent No. 585,465 granted June 29, 1897 in which the temple-head is provided with means to cut the filling end extending from the selvage of

venting the possibility of the severed end being whipped into the fell of the cloth by the suction of the shuttle as it passes across the loom.

In temple thread cutters of the usual construction above described the wear of the parts due to the constant vibration of the lay in time renders the cooperation of the blades ineffective so that the cutter will not operate properly upon the first beating up of the lay after transfer, the cutters instead of severing the end merely grasping the same so that the subsequent movement of the temple serves to place a tension upon the thread which will cause it to break between the temple thread cutter and the holding device thereby leaving a loose end which is likely to be whipped into the loom, thus damaging the appearance of the goods. By providing a plurality of stationary cutters, adapted to cooperate with a corresponding number of movable blades the severance of movable cutting blades the severance of the end of the filling is assured, first, because the cutters are steadied in their movement by increased lateral bearing surfaces and second by reason of the fact that a larger number of cutting blades engage the thread.

The nature and objects of the invention will more fully appear from the following description and the accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the annexed claims.

The drawings illustrate a temple thread cutter of the type shown in Patent No. 585,465 aforesaid in which my improvement has been embodied.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the outer end of the temple-head. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the temple, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of a group of stationary blades.

The temple may be of the usual construction comprising a head 1 having a rearwardly extending arm or slide bar 2 adapted to be supported in the usual stand upon the breast beam of the loom. The temple head comprises the pod 3 and cap 4 which are secured together by a screw 6 provided with a locking nut 7 in the usual manner. A toothed roller 8 being mounted upon a shaft 9 journaled in brackets in the ends of the cap.

Adjacent the outer end of the roller the pod is preferably provided with a vertical slot 10 in which is seated a plurality or group of stationary cutting blades 11 which desirably are separated by a plate or shim 12 corresponding in thickness to the thickness of the movable cutter blade, one of these blades being located adjacent to the edge of the toothed roller 8 and forming a guide for the selvage of the cloth. The blades and shim may conveniently be clamped in position by a screw 13 in the usual manner.

While I have illustrated in the drawing two stationary blades cooperating with corresponding movable cutting blades it will be understood that a greater number of sta-

tionary blades and a corresponding greater number of movable blades may be utilized within the spirit and scope of my invention.

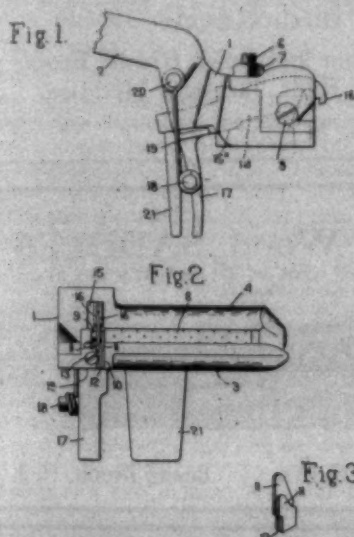
The movable cutter 14 may be of the general form illustrated in Patent No. 585,465 aforesaid which comprises a body portion 14 slidably mounted in a slot 15 in the cap, the rear end of the blade 15 resting upon a portion of the base of the pod upon which it is adapted to have rocking and sliding movement. The forward end of the cutter may be bifurcated but preferably is provided with a plurality of attached steel blades 16. These blades are hook shaped as in the construction disclosed in the patent above referred to. The rear end of the cutter is provided with a downwardly extending heel 17 having a laterally extending stud 18, and a spring 19 connected to the stud 18 and a stud 20 upon the slide bar 2 serves to maintain the cutter normally in extended position. The temple is provided with the usual heel 21 adapted to be engaged by the lay as it beats up the filling.

In operation the cutter stands normally with its hooked end or cutters 16 in elevated position and removed a distance from the front of the blades 11. As the lay comes forward at each beat, after the filling has been thrown into the shed, the lay first strikes the heel 17 of the cutter, causing the hooked end to move first downwardly so as to engage any filling which may have

been brought into the field of the temple thread cutter by the cutting and holding devices which operate at transfer. Upon every movement of the lay the cutters 16 are withdrawn into cooperative relation with the stationary blades 11 thus severing the filling end. By reason of the fact that an added stationary blade 11 is closely adjacent to the end of the temple roll the severance of the thread will take place at a point as near the selvage as is possible, and by reason of the fact that there are a plurality of stationary blades cooperating with a plurality of movable blades the severance of the filling upon the first beat up of the lay is assured so that not only a neater web of cloth is produced but the likelihood of a broken end of filling being drawn into the web of cloth by reason of the improper operation of cutters is avoided.

It is of course understood that this operation of the temple thread cutter occurs just prior to the time the lay engages the heel 21 of the temple and just before the regular running filling thread is beaten in so that the temple thread cutter cannot catch the thread but is always in position to sever upon the first pick after transfer, the filling end which extends from the selvage to the filling holder.

It is to be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular construction herein shown but may be applied to any other suitable form of loom temple.



the cloth to the automatic filling replenishing mechanism after the latter has been operated to supply the shuttle with fresh filling. The temple-head disclosed in the patent aforesaid is clotted transversely at its outer end to receive cooperating fixed and movable blades which are arranged to engage and cut the filling end. These blades comprise a single stationary blade fixed to the temple-head and an oscillating and sliding movable cutter, the end of which is hook shaped and is bifurcated to receive and to cooperate with both sides of the stationary blade. Looms employing this type of thread cutter are usually provided with filling parting and holding devices which sever the end of the filling leading to the carrier upon replenishment at the same time grasping the filling and carrying the end laterally so that it is brought into the field of action of the temple thread cutter where it is again severed in proximity to the selvage. In the prior devices the stationary blade lies intermediate of the blades of the movable cutter. In my improved device another stationary blade is located closely adjacent to the end of the temple roller so that one side of the blade acts as a guide for the selvage while the edge of the other side of said blade forms a cutter, thus making a neater cut of cloth and also pre-

"I Would Not Be Without Them Should They Cost Double the Money"



So says S. S. Miller, hosiery manufacturer, Reading, Pa., writing about his experience with

Link-Belt Silent Chain

in driving the machinery in his hosiery mill. Before installing Silent Chain Drives every known power transmission was considered, and "quite a few of them tried."

Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives solve the power transmission problems of the modern textile mill. They afford positive drives on long and short centers, and are over 98 per cent. efficient.

It will be worth your while to investigate Link-Belt Silent chain drives for your work. A single drive will convince you that is the ideal transmission for power.

Write for Data Book No. 125, our 112-page price list. It explains Silent Chain Drives, and shows how to select them and to determine prices.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS

Charlotte, N. C. J. S. Cothran, Commercial Bank Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn. Empire Building
Birmingham D. T. Blakey, 309 American Trust Bldg.
Louisville, Ky. Frederick Wehle, Starks Building
New Orleans Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.

Waste in Knitting Mills

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin.

There is considerable waste made in the knitting mill aside from waste yarns. There is waste of time, due to defective adjusting of the machinery. There is a waste of material as result of poor management. There is a waste of goods because of the imperfect methods of preparing the yarns for the knitting operations, or because of imperfect knitting at the machine. Then there are goods spoiled in the dyeing and finishing. If a percentage of the finished articles are listed as "seconds" when they should be among "firsts" there is waste of money, as the seconds will not bring so much. The seconds hurt the name of the mill. Some of the knitters will not sell the seconds direct from their works, but palm them off through an agency and no one knows who to credit for the imperfect goods. Other manufacturers sell the seconds, thirds and even the fourths straight from their mill and take the chances of injuring the reputation of the concern. However, if properly labeled according to the grade in which the imperfect goods are placed, there should be no serious consequences. Waste in the knitting mill due to improper management of affairs in general is notable in some mills. In passing through a certain mill the writer saw that the knitters were obliged to go up a flight of stairs and the full length of two rooms in order to get yarn. While the knitters were on piece work, and their time their own, so to write, anything like this comes back on the mill. If the knitters are delayed a few minutes every time a trip is made for yarn, it follows that the operatives cannot earn quite so much money.

Therefore the operatives will not be so well satisfied with the piece rate fixed for knitting the goods. On the other hand, if every facility is taken to push along the work of the knitters, the operatives are able to earn more pay. In the case in mind, the long trip by the operatives to get the stock to use could have been avoided by putting in an elevator. The elevator boy could lift and lower the boxes of yarns. There would be no need for the women to go up stairs. The foreman told me that it did not take a woman long to go above for the yarn. I watched events for an hour. During that time three different operatives who were after yarn stopped to chat with the operatives on that floor, delaying not only their own machines but the machines of others.

In another mill I observed loss of time at the starting and finishing hours through the carelessness of the engineer in charge. This engineer lived quite a distance from the works. He had to get over a fence or two in making short cuts at the noon hour. In order to favor himself and gain time, this man would shut down the engine two or three minutes ahead of time and start up two or three minutes behind time every day. This was a well known fact to the employees and some of them who wanted to get in full run-

ning time for their machines, told me of it. I figured out that by the loss of four minutes per day throughout the plant, that the engineer was losing to the company an amount about equal to his wages. At the same time, each of the operatives on piece work lost a little.

Of course one can go to the other extreme. They told me that in one mill the superintendent was accustomed to monkey with the clock. That many times during the month he would set the engineer's clock so that several minutes were gained on the time of the help in a single day. He would do this by moving the clock back a few minutes after starting time. There were not many clocks in the works and the whistle for starting and stopping was governed by the clock in the engine room.

Furthermore, there is a waste of time if the mill employees slip-shod fixers for the machinery. I usually get a number of surprises every time I visit a knitting works. In a certain mill where they had the dye works alongside the knitting department, every time the wind was right fumes of vapors from the dye vats entered the windows of the knitting department and settled upon the leather belts. This slimy stuff caused the belts to slip. The fixers would put on rosin and chalk. Some times they would take up the belts and make them tighter. Consequently nearly all of the belts in this place were doing poor work. The speed was unsteady throughout, caused by slipping belts. I understand that the owner got the windward side of the plant closed with tight windows to keep the steam out. But in warm weather this proved to be uncomfortable for the help. However, the dye works could not be changed very well, and hence the loss of time goes on, due to the mechanical defect. I find lots of mills in which much time is lost due to the defective work of the engine or water wheel.

I found one country knitting mill finely equipped with modern knitting machinery, but terribly handicapped by the employment of a turbine of too small proportions. The speed of the knitting machines was reduced way below the right number. Everything lagged. The spinning was done at a slow gait. I asked the boss the reason for this, and he stated that they had already planned to put in an engine to help out the water wheel, but were delayed. Meanwhile, the little turbine struggles along with the machines, creating losses on all sides, for help have to be paid regardless of the character of the speed of the mill.

It pays to get an expert in occasionally and let him point out faults. The expert is an important man in the knitting industry of these days. He may criticize your outfit without favor, but he knows.

"I hear you have been visiting friends?"

"No. Relatives."—Ex.

Avoid Spattering and Staining by using
LOOM LUBRIK and MYCO Twister Ring Grease
REMOVOIL the Best Spot Remover

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Established 1857

Non-Fluid Oil—Sizes—Disinfectants

Chemicals and Oils For **SIZING, FINISHING and DYEING**

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Guaranteed Quality : Demonstrations Made

Southern Representative, **MAX EINSTEIN**, P. O. Box 927, Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-
er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Trade-Mark
"NIGRUM" Treated Wood SADDLES
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Which Require No Oil or Grease and Save You Money in Many Ways
If not, write to us at once for information



BOUND-BROOK OIL-LESS BEARING CO., - Bound Brook, N. J.

John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

Kerston Sottener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleachers Blue

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston

American Dyes for American Dyers

HEMATINE EXTRACT 100% Strength—80% Oxidation **LOGWOOD EXTRACT** 100% Strength—20% Oxidation

Nigrosine

Water and Spirit Soluble

Blue Black and Jet Black

Sulphur Brown

Sulphur Black

Azo Orange

Orange II

Metanil Yellow

Methylene Blue

Metal Salts for Mordants

Dye Extracts, Chemicals

Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.

Established 1837

**NEW YORK
BOSTON**

**CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO**

Extracts From Discussion at Columbia Meeting.

(Continued from Page 4.)

work. We have coarse work, and we have to continually scrub and keep it in shape. The cleaners therefore cannot clean as many sides. I believe if you will experiment you will find it eminently satisfactory, and there is another feature of it that appeals to us. You can take an inexperienced child and teach it to clean in a day or two. It takes a long while to make an experienced spinner. You can get something for your money right away by teaching them to clean, which they can learn in a short while. I believe you will find this worthy of your consideration. We find that the parents like this method very much.

PRESIDENT HEYMER: I certainly thank you, Mr. Davis, for this valuable information. I am sure a good many of our members will benefit by it.

Management of Help.

MR. J. M. DAVIS: I desire to make a few remarks on the subject under discussion. We are facing today conditions that are new to us; we are facing an era in cotton manufacturing, and the management of help enters very largely into this proposition if we are to be successful manufacturers. The time has been, and still is to some extent, when the three great factors which were brought to our attention as manufacturers were quality, quantity and cost. I believe we have reached the point where we should revise that slightly, and the three great factors should be quality, quantity and margin of profit. Profits are what the stockholders of a concern are looking for, and the time is fast passing when manufacturers strive in every conceivable way to produce goods with the very least amount of money possible at a sacrifice of the welfare of employees. Times are changing. We find that today we are paying one hundred per cent more for some materials that go into the manufacture of cotton than we did a year ago. If you will look over your invoices—those of you who are purchasing paper, those who are purchasing bobbins, or other supplies, you will find that you are paying a great deal more money for them now than ever before. The people who are manufacturing these articles are receiving more money for their goods. Why should the people who manufacture cotton not receive more for their labor, and why should we, those of us who are manufacturing cotton goods, demand that our people work for so much less, and be a class within themselves? I remember the time when I first began to fix looms at 85 cents a day. I could live on that in those days, because I could buy a barrel of flour at four dollars. Here's the point that each one of you will appreciate. The weavers in a great many mills today are making more money than the learners in fixing the looms, and in some cases they are making more money than the loom fixers, and who are the loom fixers and the other fixers throughout the

mill? Are they not the men who are preparing themselves to take the places of overseers in time? We are remiss a great many times because we do not present this question fairly and squarely to the presidents of our mills. Most of the presidents of our mills are big men, broad-minded men, who are willing to do the square thing. The other day I went to my president and said: "We are paying our helpers such small wages that we are not able to get the best men. We have to take men who are not the best. Is that good policy? We ought to have the very best weavers, and ought to keep the men who are showing the greatest aptitude for this work and for developing into good men. We cannot do it unless we pay them." He said "Pay them; I never thought of that before. Of course we ought to have the best." I had not mentioned the matter to him before, and it was my fault. He was not supposed to know. Isn't that the case with a great many of us? We go along and handicap our own work and handicap the management and the future of the manufacturing industry by not letting our employers know the conditions. They have their hands full in managing the financial end of the manufacturing industry. We are supposed to look out for the inside details and work them out to the very best advantage, and in order to secure good men, we must pay them, and it is only a question of letting the management know—and all is well.

There is another condition which prevails in the cotton manufacturing industry, which is entirely wrong, and that is the spinning room. The spinning room has always been underpaid. The skilled spinner should receive just as much pay as the skilled weaver—why not? They are just as important, and the day is coming, and we may as well make up our minds that they are going to get it, and there is no reason why they should not get it. Northern firms are dividing the proceeds of these prosperous times with the men below, and we are paying the bills. Who is going to pay the bill for the eight-hour law just enacted? You and I. The stockholders in the railroads are not. Who is paying the farmers out West \$10.00 a barrel for flour? We are paying it; they are making loads of money and buying automobiles by the hundred. "Who is paying the bobbin manufacturers the present outrageous prices for material? The people who are making the bobbins are making handsome wages. We are paying the bills. Are we content to allow everybody else to prosper, and then when it comes to our own industry, willing to shave our cost sheet in every way possible and count it a pride to have the reputation of producing goods at just a little lower cost than the other man? I do not care for such a reputation. What I want is the largest margin of profits. I can get that by having good loyal employees who will work for the interest of my concern. I can do it and pay them good wages and have a set of help that will not leave me, and I will have the ad-

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

AS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 WEST WATER ST.

YRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS

Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

"NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE"

vantage of the other concern.

That is what I have to say about cotton manufacturing conditions, and each man has to find his own solution of this problem, but it is certainly before us, and we should be fair, not only to the stockholders who have invested their money, but we should also be fair and loyal to those employees who look to us to protect their interests.

No Longer a Child.

Is mama's sweet little boy ready to have his bath now?"

"Oh, maw, put the soft pedal on that stuff, will you! When a fellow's six years old it's time to take him out of the kindergarten class. I'll take my splash when I've had my smoke."—**Er.**

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

First we start at the slasher and by due care and proper application of the sizing we make as near as it is possible a perfect running loom beam with the yarn laid there on neither to tight nor slack wound. It is now up to the loom fixer to take the warp and place it in the loom. After first examining the different parts of the loom making all parts rigid and set in their proper position, the loom fixer should be required to weave about 6 inches of cloth and have every warp end in its proper place before he leaves the loom. It is then up to the weaver to get the cloth. This is where the overseer must use good judgment in placing the help where they will work to a good advantage to the mill and a pleasure to themselves, for it is no pleasure to a weaver to run a set of looms. You will not get the best results out of him or her as the case may be, now Mr. Overseer make it a rule to be on your job promptly at starting time and require your second hand and fixer to do likewise. No chain is stronger than its weakest link and you are supposed to be the strongest link in the chain. Treat your help in such a manner that they will understand you mean just what you say. Never make threats of what you will do if so and so is not done and then forget it when your orders are not carried out. The help soon learns you are a "hot air artist," and pay very little attention to what you say.

Now there are very few people in this world today for pleasure only and we are all inclined to give the best in us when we know there is something due for the extra effort put forth and I would suggest to any mill with a weave room to try the following for three months and note the results as against the same period of the past. Put up three prizes first to the weaver producing the greatest number of yards per loom; second, to the weaver producing the second greatest number of yards per loom; third, to the weaver producing the third greatest number of yards per loom.

Now you can make this run for two weeks before the totals are counted and an average number of yards per loom made. Make the prizes worth while, so the weaver will get busy and you will be surprised at the increase you will get out of a room. Now the way I tried this, I took the number of cuts that each loom gets off in the period of 12 days, multiply the yards per cut by the cuts and give credit to each loom; add all the yards gotten off by that set of looms, divide by the number of looms in the set and get the average number of yards per loom. By this method all weavers have the same chance. The two articles appearing in the Bulletin October 26th and November 2nd are very good and promote good-fellowship among the help and with out it we have a hard road to travel. Try and remember the young man who got the highest priced job in a large engineering company because he paid more attention to his work and let the clock do its work.

I. W. H.

How To Get More Cloth.

Editor:

I will try to give some idea as to how to get more cloth. This is a question of great importance, or at least should be, to the overseer of weaving, superintendent and manager of the mill. The most important thing is to see that the stock is well prepared before it gets to the weave room in the shape of yarn. This preparation should begin in the opener room and be closely looked after as the stock passes through every process. To have good running work the yarn should be even and uniform. The yarn must be free from gouts or dabs, long knots and kinks, when it reaches the slasher.

The slashing should be done in such a manner as to give good work for the weavers. The warps should be as free from loose, stuck, and crossed ends as possible. The overseer of weaving should have charge of slashing for in dressing warps damage can be done to give the weaving a serious set-back, and unsatisfactory results in weave

room. When the fixer puts a warp on loom he should see that the harness is properly set so the yarn will not be strained to the breaking point. If this is done weavers can get more cloth than they could otherwise, and it will be of better quality, as they will not have to stay behind the loom so much, therefore giving them more time to keep the filling replenished and the belts on the tight pulleys for every second the loom stands there are two or more picks lost.

Weavers should always be walking up and down their alleys in order to catch any bad work that might come up, thereby keep down seconds. Weavers should always be on the lookout for looms stopped that they might get them going at once.

Overseers, second hands, fixers and weavers all should work in harmony. When this is done more cloth will be the result. Overseers should do everything in their power to keep weavers satisfied and contented, for a set of contented help will get off a lot more cloth than dissatisfied help. This is a very material factor in the success and good production of a weave room.

J. M. D.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

My experience in the weaving room has taught me the best way to increase production is first to get the confidence of your help. Let them know you will treat them as you would like to be treated were you in their places, get a second hand that will treat them all alike.

Next, get competent section men that will work to his weavers interest, and use no partiality.

I took a weave room once, where they couldn't keep a first-class weaver. My friends told me I had better take a section, for I would surely fall down on the overseer's job. I paid no attention to them. The first thing I did was to call my second hand and loom fixers. I told them I wanted each man to go over each loom as the warps ran out and tighten every bolt, set-screw and pitman arms, see that the looms were thoroughly cleaned

and oil holes open, before putting warps on, call the second hand to inspect the loom and see if everything is all right. Then I told them to put warps on, setting all the harness the same and see that his loom picked the right time. They said, "Sir, you will have half your looms standing." I said, "Let them stand, a few days." Later the superintendent came to me and said,

Rural Sewerage Systems



Factory made reinforced concrete watertight "Septic Tanks." No chemicals. Self-cleaning. No odors. Eliminate flies and disease germs. Inexpensive.

Catalogue, prices, etc., on request. We are "Health Engineers."

RECENT INSTALLATIONS AND CONTRACTS

Thread Mills' Co. and others	
Spray, N. C.	500 Outfits
Cannon Mfg. Co.	
Kannapolis, N. C.	900 Outfits
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	152 Outfits
Mayo Mills	
Mayodan, N. C.	269 Outfits
Wiscasset Mills Co.	
Albemarle, N. C.	312 Outfits

Above represent Repeat Orders
Fair Proof of the Efficiency of our Systems

SANITARY ENGINEERING CO.
Commercial Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE MACHINERY FOR SALE

Whitin Gear Cutter, practically new.

Spools.

15,000 3½x6-in. Wooden heads.

4,000 3½x4-in. Wooden heads, new.

5,000 4x5½-in. Fibre Heads.

3,000 3½x4½-in. Fibre Heads.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed.

Lickerins Rewound.

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

"Why have you so many looms with warps out." I said, "I am having the looms fixed and properly cleaned and oiled." He said, "This will never do. Our production will fall short." I said, "If you will leave this to me I will forfeit my wages if I don't hold the production where it was when I came here and I will guarantee to increase it 20 per cent within a month's time." He went out but I could tell he didn't see it as I did. Well, I continued and as I would get a loom fixed I would tell the weavers, "Now don't worry with a loom that gives you trouble, keep the ones that have been fixed running."

I went to the drawing-in room and instructed the harness fixer to clean off every and cut all bad eyes and see that his reeds had no bad places before drawing them in. Further I told him to see that all leese combs were properly put in warps, and not to allow any frolicking or long conversations during work hours, for I was going to hold him responsible for all bad work coming from his room.

I also instructed my slasher tenders to see that all beam-heads were tightened and true and to never run a wobbly head beam for it would sure cause trouble in the weave room.

In less than six week's time I was getting the best production, both quantity and quality, that had been produced in this room before.

I believe in letting your help know that you are working for their interest, and they will naturally work for yours and the company's interest.

R. G. M.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

There have been two very interesting articles in your paper on the above subject, and I will try to give some of my ideas. As the subject is getting more cloth, it is first necessary to instruct the weavers how to manage their looms to get the best results, and the second thing is getting the weavers to understand and follow instructions.

First, in regard to managing the looms, I will say that the weavers should be at the mill before starting time and get every thing in good shape, so that when the mill starts, they can start all of their looms. Then they should have the looms so that the filling runs out in rotation and always get to the loom just before the filling runs out, and have shuttles ready to change as it is out. By getting to the loom just before it stops, it is very easy to detect any matting up behind the harness that might be overlooked if the weavers did not get to the loom before it stopped. Weavers should never allow two looms to stand to put in threads. Leave the loom on which the thread is out and start the other and then go back and put in thread. When they have a pick-out they should stop picking out long enough to get to the loom that will stop next for filling before it stops. Weavers should go to the back of their looms as often as possible, and take out all lumps and gouts that are liable to cause a

thread to break, before they reach the lease rods. Keep all ends as straight as possible. They should not allow cotton to collect on the crank shaft as it will soon get large enough to come in contact with the warp yarn and cause two threads in the same harness to mat together, and cause the threads on the other harness to break, thereby stopping the loom.

Now in regards to making weavers follow instructions, will say the writer has used various means to get them to put instructions into practice. If you can get the weavers to realize what the lost time amounts to in dollars and cents to them, it is not so hard to get them to carry out what you teach them. When the writer was a loom fixer, the overseer had a young man weaving, one of these easy-going kind of fellows, who never could get production from his looms. After nearly all of the other loom fixers had tried him, the overseer brought him over to my section and asked me to see what I could do with him. I took him in charge and after talking to him about managing his looms, he seemed to be agreeable and anxious to make a good weaver. However, he seemed to forget the instructions I gave him and would let 2 or 3 looms stand at a time to put in one thread. He was on 48x48 sheetings at that time. So I figured out the lost time on his looms, supposing that he lost one-half minute every time his filling ran out. I did not count any lost time in putting in threads, but showed him how much he would lose in 12 months in dollars and cents, provided he worked every day. I carried the paper to him and asked that he take it home and study it. That got him to thinking and he told me he had just gotten his eyes open, and he made a good weaver in a short while.

If you can once get a weaver to think and realize his loss through neglect, he will come out of that if there is anything in him.

Another good way to get more cloth that the writer has tried, is to offer a prize to the one who gets the best production. Give the winner a little write-up in the paper and put in his picture, and that gets every one interested, and when you get them all interested you are bound to get more cloth.

J. P. Dillard.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

Regarding the several articles which have appeared in your paper the last few weeks on "How to Get More Cloth" I beg to say I have read each of these articles with much interest, and it looks like about every suggestion that is practical has been brought out, and to sum it all up, it seems that the whole proposition is centered on management and to that I would like to add the system and then stay behind it.

Every article I have read on this subject as above referred to has in my opinion been very good indeed, and I was especially impressed with what Mr. Casey had to say, which goes to show that he has his mind centered on good management.

Regarding the suggestion or having weavers go behind the looms and get up the loose ends and straighten them out while the looms are running so as to save time, and at the same time let this end run out of the cloth, that is a matter that an overseer can't well afford to encourage, but at the same time it is all right to permit it, as it helps to create the spirit of taking advantage of things to get more cloth. But on some classes of goods we could not afford to even permit it to be done, as it would of course lead to unnecessary excuses for bad cloth.

What has been said through your paper on this subject has apparently had reference to mills running on white goods, and while good management will apply equally as well on mills running on colored goods, yet on such mills and especially box work dobbies, etc; "Management" is very important, as we have to keep a look out for the various colors also the different patterns, to see that they are ready for the right looms, etc., while on plain white work, it is one straight thing all the way through, and possibly all plain looms using just one shuttle. Under such conditions of course the main thing is to have good management, and push it.

Regarding the "Bonus" system, I will say I have been watching all along to see if anybody would bring that out, and I was right much interested in what W. B. Biggers has to say about it, as I have used this system practically ever since I first took charge of a room some 16 years ago. Get out the percentage of each section and hang out a full report of all the sections as near the first of the week as possible, for the production of the previous week where all the fixers can see it, putting the section with the highest percentage at the top, and the lowest at the bottom and so on, and in addition to this, give each fixer a certain amount for each percentage over a given amount, and place opposite his percentage the amount of extra pay he receives. You will find this kind of system works well, and it helps the overseer to place Credit where Credit is due, and it will also help him to apply his "Stop a Leak" at the proper place.

In addition to giving the fixers a premium for all over a given amount of production, I find this system

works well for through out the mill, and especially with each weaver. While all weavers working by the piece naturally get more pay in proportion to their increased production, yet it helps matters considerable to give them an extra premium for all over a certain production. In a way it puts them on the "Honor Roll," (a thing which we all like more or less). Hang the time board out the first of the week for the production for the previous week, and place to each weavers credit, in special colors his amount of premium cloth, and you will be surprised to see how much interest it will create among the weavers, and the good all round satisfactory results the company as well as the weavers will get from it. I have been using this system for a long time, and it is in effect exactly what some companys claim as a profit sharing plan, because the best weavers and the ones that get the most cloth are the cheapest weavers to the company, and by this system it helps each weaver to get a small percentage of extra pay every week when he gets off a sufficient production to justify it.

Of course it is impossible to bring out all the suggestions that might enter into this subject, but in a nut shell, under good management, and system behind it, all these little things would of course be brought out and used to best advantage, where circumstances and conditions would permit.

J. G. King.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

I am very much interested in the articles on production and any one who reads them will see that the articles when sifted down, amount to the same thing as all articles on production will.

They all call for competent overseers, second hands, weavers, good even yarns, good slashing, etc.

Why if one has all these things he should get 100 per cent all the time, as there would be nothing to do that would improve conditions.

The secret of production and uality is no secret to the mill men, it is every detail to be looked after, then dig like H—— and then some. Jigger Jones.

GET MORE PROFITS FROM EACH MACHINE

It can be done very easily by making every machine produce more. Abolish grease—which decreases the efficiency of the machines by clogging them with Friction—and try



Non-Fluid Oil will turn to useful work the power now wasted by friction. When used in place of grease and fluid oils, it will increase the efficiency of the machines by at least 20%.

Non-Fluid Oil, unlike grease is always in a lubricating state. It feeds instantly and lubricates perfectly—in all temperatures. It neither freezes nor melts. And unlike fluid oil it sticks to the part it is lubricating; thus it is the surest means of REDUCING LOSSES FROM OIL STAINS.

A grade for every purpose.

Write for samples and literature.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

Articles on Practical Loom Fixing.

It has often been noted that there is no book dealing in a practical way with the matter of loom fixing.

There are a number of books on weaving and weave-room management, but from none of them can a practical loom fixer or a man who wants to learn much about looms get information that will be of much value with him.

We are, therefore, especially happy to announce that we have been able to make an arrangement with Prof. Thomas Nelson, Director of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College of North Carolina to write for us a series of 25 articles on loom fixing. The articles will be illustrated and written in such form that they can be easily understood by overseers of weaving, second hands and loom fixers.

Prof. Nelson, an Englishman by birth, had long practical experience before taking charge of the Textile School and is considered one of the best authorities in this country on weaving. He is the author of Nelson's "Weaving, Plain and Fancy," and of numerous articles on weaving and designing.

Our contract with Prof. Nelson provides that the articles will begin in January and run until the series is completed and then printed in book form and offered for sale. The copyright of "Nelson's Practical Loom Fixing," will be the property of Prof. Nelson.

Meeting the Keating Bill.

The Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill will go into effect on Sept. 1st, 1917, and while attorneys have already been employed to carry same to the United States Supreme Court, the test case can not be made until the bill goes into effect and it will be many months later before the case reaches the Supreme Court and a decision be rendered.

Realizing that the mills will have to operate for a while at least, after September, 1917, under the Keating-Owen Bill, many are giving much thought to the best method of meeting its provisions and at the same time keeping up production.

On page three of this issue will be found extracts from the discussion on this subject, which took place at the recent meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Columbia, S. C.

The plan of handling the spinners as outlined by J. M. Davis is one that has already been put into effect by a number of cotton mills and is being thoroughly tried. Under this system girls of 16 years of age and above are called spinners and will be employed sixty hours per week.

Those of 14 and 15 years of age are called "cleaners" or "learners" and work eight hours per day.

The spinners are given more sides than at present, usually 15 to 20 sides, and as they have no cleaning or roll picking to do are paid a less price per side. A spinner

handling 15 sides at 11 cents will make \$1.65 per day.

The "cleaners" or "learners" come to the mill at 7:30 A. M. and work until 11:30 A. M. They come in again at 2 P. M. and work until 6 P. M. On Saturdays they come in at regular starting time and work until noon or later where the mill runs Saturday afternoon. In very few cases do mills run eight hours on Saturdays and the learners therefore can not make a full day on Saturday.

The learners pick rolls, clean and brush the frames and also help the spinners keep up ends. They are paid 2 1-2 or 3 cents per side for eight hours work.

This system seems to be far better than sending out of the mill all under fourteen years of age, for it furnishes employment for those who need it and gives the mill a continual supply of spinners from those who have had experience as learners.

While there are other systems, such as using the spooler hands as spinners for two hours each day, we predict that the above system will be very generally adopted.

The subject of the doffers was not discussed at the Columbia meeting but is one that will prove more difficult to handle.

There are some who say that they will install time clocks which will be punched by the doffers when they go out to play and when they enter again and if the actual working time does not exceed eight hours they will be within the law.

We do not believe that such a system can be employed or that the courts will hold it legal when the boy does not actually leave the mill premises.

An effort is also being made to work out a system whereby the doffer boys may work the same hours as girls of 14 and 15 years of age and the doffing during the other hours be done by one or more extra section men but this system of course entails the expense of the extra section men. We know of one Georgia mill that has during the past two years employed no doffers except men or large boys.

They did entirely away with boy doffers and put on men by piece work. The men not only doff but are required to see that every end is up before leaving a frame. Between doffs they are required to assist the section men.

They are paid a certain price per side depending upon the yarn number and while some of them make as high as \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day the actual doffing cost of the mill is less than when small boys were employed.

It may be difficult for some mills to put this system into effect but it has been thoroughly tried by the Georgia mill and is pronounced by them to be entirely satisfactory.

The objection to this system is that it throws out of employment boys between 14 and 16 years of age who are physically well able to work and whose earnings are frequently badly needed by the family.

The Southern cotton mills have a problem to solve in the connection with the Keating Bill and it will require much thought and study in order to reach the best solution.

More About "A Growing Evil."

Editor:

I have read with very much interest editorial on "A Growing Evil in Cotton Mill Villages," and I am of the same opinion that you are. There should be some system to check the evil, for it is growing more and more as the years go by. I must admit that I sometimes think that a man is justified in leaving his wife, but he is never justified in going off and marrying another. It seems to me that there should be some system inaugurated that would stop so much of this wife desertion that would not cost any one very much and still pay well for the trouble.

Here is my idea: Form an organization, and I would suggest Mr. Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, as the head of the organization, and let each mill pay so much per spindle per annum to meet the expenses of the organization. Have each mill report to Mr. Clark all wife deserters, with a full description of the parties. Then Mr. Clark could have circulars printed with the name, description and photograph, if possible, and distribute enough of them to each mill so that they could have one posted in each department. I think if there was a wife deserter at a mill where such circulars were posted, he would not stay long. And when he found the circulars in all the mills, he would either go back to his wife or to some other work, and the mills would be rid of him.

I would like to see this evil blotted out of the mill villages and believe that if the managers, superintendents and overseers will take hold of the problem and form an organization that it could be done in a very short time. I would be glad to hear from others on this subject.

J. P. Dillard,

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 24, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate you upon your convention number, as it contained accurate reports of the meeting and is interestingly arranged. Will you kindly send me ten copies of this number, with bill for same, also a few copies of the June number.

With kind personal regards,

A. B. Carter.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. N. Mullinax has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at the Lafayette, (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Eugene Glenn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. File has resigned as overseer of carding at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

K. A. Oldham is now grinding cards at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

L. A. Huggins is now overhauling spinning at the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

A. G. Hixson, of Bath, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. J. McKensey is now superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Yarn Mills.

W. P. Owens has resigned as overseer of No. 4 card room at Schoolfield, Va.

Grover Leonard has been promoted from section hand to second hand of No. 2 spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

John Hackett has resigned as card grinder at the Southern Mills, Athens, Ga., and accepted a position at the Pearl Mill, Athens, Ga.

Dan Porter has been promoted from second hand to overseer of twisting at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

R. V. Porter has been transferred from overseer of spinning to outside overseer at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

H. A. Taylor has been promoted from overseer of No. 4 carding at Schoolfield, Va., to overseer of No. 4 carding.

R. B. Harvey has been promoted from second hand in No. 4 cloth room at Schoolfield, Va., to overseer.

E. E. Ervine has been promoted from head card grinder to second hand in No. 4 cloth room at Schoolfield, Va.

J. M. Fisher has been promoted from speeder fixer to head card grinder in No. 4 cloth room at Schoolfield, Va.

H. R. Murph has resigned his position at Lockhart, S. C., to accept one in a machine shop of the Glen-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

J. B. McNeil has resigned as master mechanic at the Millen (Ga.) Mills, to accept a similar position with the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. Rowland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

F. M. Duncan of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Parriss has been promoted from engineer to master mechanic at Trion Co., Trion, Ga., to succeed W. L. Gray who died on November 13th.

J. J. Ward, formerly of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted position as general manager of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Yarn Mills and the Tennille (Ga.) Yarn Mills.

P. A. Gwaltney has returned from the Mexican border and accepted position as superintendent of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

G. W. Robbs has resigned his position with the Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to become second hand in card room of the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

Virgil Pharr has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

Alonzo Riley has resigned as second hand in the Lincoln Mills, Evansville, Indiana, to accept a similar position with the Wariota Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

George Hawkins has resigned as night second hand in spinning at the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C., and accepted a position at the Linn Mills, of the same place.

J. H. Hearne has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Fred Foster has resigned his position at the Sax-Gotha Mill, Lexington, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

G. C. Cook has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., and is now night overseer of weaving at Draper, N. C.

E. T. Wilborn, formerly overseer of weaving at the Georgia Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Arthur V. Farr, who for the last three years has been advertising manager of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company, Hartford, Conn., has accepted the position of sales manager of the Hess Steel Corporation of Baltimore, Md.

John Humphreys, Southern Representative of the Dairy Ring Traveler Co., Tauton, Mass., was very much present at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Columbia, but through some error his name was omitted from the list as given last week.

ALBANY

Lubricates all kinds of mill machinery. It cannot leak or drip from bearings.



GREASE

Trial samples will be sent you upon request.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK

R. R. McCraw has returned to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Monroe (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. Jubin has resigned as master mechanic at the Winnsboro (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a position in a railroad shop at Erwin, Tenn.

C. C. Goodman has resigned his position at the South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas, to become second hand in spinning at the Belton (Texas) Mills.

E. C. Gwaltley, general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills, at McColl and Bennettsville, S. C., is also filling a similar position with the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

W. P. Owens, for the past four years overseer of carding at the Dan River Mill No. 4, has accepted the position as overseer of carding at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

O. F. Bennett has resigned as general manager of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., and Buffalo, S. C., to take effect on March 1st, 1917. Mr. Bennett has resigned on his own accord in order to retire from active work. He will return to his former home in New England.

W. L. Blackwelder Has Passed Away

W. L. Blackwelder, died Sunday night at the Charlotte Sanatorium, where he had been ill for two weeks following a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Blackwelder was in the employ of the W. C. Robinson Oil Company, of Baltimore, being a traveling salesman, covering the territory of western North Carolina.

The deceased was a member and a deacon of St. Mark's Lutheran Church; member of the United Commercial Travelers; a member of Joppa Lodge of Masons, and also a member of the Charlotte Commandery, Knights Templar.

Every
Normalair
Head
a
Complete
Unit.



No
Pumps.

NORMALAIR HUMIDIFIERS

Normalair Heads automatically keep the humidity right. You can install 1 or 100, as each head is a separate unit.

NORMALAIR COMPANY

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

—OFFICES—

Independence Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

302 Broadway
NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lafayette, Ga.—The Lafayette Cotton Mills have announced an advance of 10 per cent in wages to take effect at once.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Jennings Cotton Mill Co. has purchased a 45-h. p. motor truck which will be used in hauling cotton from the yards up town to the mill.

Tennille, Ga.—The Tennille Mills have been re-organized as the Tennille Yarn Mills, with Robert Holmes of Sparta, Ga., as president and treasurer, S. H. Hollis of Sparta, Ga., as secretary and J. J. Ward as general manager.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—The Lawrenceville Mfg. Co., has been re-organized under the name of the Lawrenceville Yarn Mills, with T. D. Hoskins as president and treasurer, S. H. Hollis of Sparta, Ga., as secretary and J. J. Ward as general manager.

Icard, N. C.—The Highway Knitting Mills of Icard, is a new knitting mill recently organized by W. Y. Frazier and Mr. Frazier has purchased part of machinery needed for the operation of the new mill and open for more machinery.

Walhalla, S. C.—Considerable improvements are being made on the Walhalla plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills. 12 new operatives houses are being built and also a large school house. Electric lights are being put through the mill village.

Bowling Green, S. C.—The charter has been granted to the Reynolds Cotton Mill Company with capital stock of \$30,000, the incorporators being Wm. G. Reynolds and S. W. Patrick. As previously stated the mill will have 1,800 spindles on hosiery yarns. The machinery has been purchased.

Albemarle, N. C.—There is an amendment for the charter of the Wiscasset Mills Company of Albemarle that provides for the increase of the capital of the company from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000. J. W. Cannon is the president of the corporation, which operates cotton mills.

Griffin, Ga.—Griffin Hosiery Mills ordered from the Cotton States Belting & Supply Co. the Ideal Power Transmission Equipment, as follows: Hyatt Roller Bearings, Standard Pressed Steel Hanger Frames, American Steel Split Pulleys, Arrow Leather Belting, for their new mill going up here.

Athens, Ga.—The Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., of Atlanta, Ga., recently shipped to Climax Hosiery Mills, their Ideal Power Transmission Equipment made up of Hyatt Roller Bearings, Standard Pressed Steel Hanger Frames, American Steel Split Pulleys and

Arrow Leather Belting. This equipment takes care of the new addition the Climax Hosiery Mills have recently put in.

Graniteville, S. C.—The report of the receivers of the Graniteville Manufacturing Co., for the month of October 1 to 31, has been filed in the United States District Court. It shows a cash balance on hand October 1 of \$478, receipts amounting to \$292,678, totalling \$293,056, and expenditures of \$295,713, leaving a deficit for the month of \$2,656.

Cliffside, N. C.—Owing to a small fire in the dust house which spread to the drying tower where there was stored a lot of transmission rope, the Cliffside mill at Cliffside was put out of commission for a day or two Friday at noon. The fire burned the transmission rope to the extent that the greater part was rendered useless which necessitated getting some more material. The shut down was the heaviest loss to the mill, the fire itself entailing only slight damage.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Fayetteville Hosiery Mill, has started work under the most favorable conditions. The mill opened with more labor offered than can be utilized at pres-

ent, though the working force will be increased as additional equipment is installed. About 60 or 75 knitting machines will be used when the mill is fully equipped. Plain white hose will be turned out. No dyeing will be done for the present at least. J. E. Langley is the superintendent.

The mill is owned by the Scotland Neck Hosiery Company, headed by A. McDowell of that place. A number of towns in North Carolina and Virginia were considered as locations for this industry, but Fayetteville was chosen on account of the excellent class of labor to be obtained here, as well as its advantageous situation as a manufacturing center.

Company is Organized to Make an Attachment for Spinning Frames.

Mr. G. F. Roberts, superintendent of the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., inventor of an attachment for spinning frames, which, it is claimed, will do for the spinning room what the patented Draper attachment has done for the weave room in the cotton mills of the world, has completed arrangements with business men of Greenwood, S. C., and Belton, S. C., for the organization of the Textile Specialty Company, which will manufacture his device as well as

take over the company which for the past year has been selling throughout New England and the South the Day adjustable bearing for looms.

The last named device has been manufactured at Belton for the past year or more, having begun under the name under which the consolidated concern has been chartered. The original company began with a capital stock of \$25,000 and was later increased to \$50,000. The two companies combined, under the name of the Textile Specialty, have a capital of \$150,000, all of which has been paid in. The stock was issued and old officers of the Belton concern continue as follows: S. H. McGhee, president; L. W. Stansell, secretary; C. F. Cox, vice president, and F. M. Cox, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Roberts invented his attachment for spinning frames several years ago and had it installed in his own mill. He experimented and made improvements on it until he was satisfied it would do just what cotton manufacturers have been wanting for 50 or 75 years and then he proceeded to place it on the market. The attachment, Mr. Roberts claims, will save labor and roll covering and will practically eliminate waste in the spinning room. And his ideas are concurred in by all superintendents of mills who have seen the device in operation. Superintendents from this section and other parts of South Carolina have gone to his mill in Virginia and have come back thoroughly convinced that it is everything Mr. Roberts claims for it.

The consolidated Textile Specialty Company will develop the Roberts device and the adjustable bearing and all other mill specialties throughout the cotton mill world. The two patents have rights in foreign countries as well as in the United States. At present the foundry for the adjustable bearing is located at Belton and the Roberts invention is being manufactured in the North, but as soon as practicable the company will establish a plant in the south and probably make all the specialties under one roof. If the patents have the possibilities claimed for them they will be the means of locating a large manufacturing center. The location will depend altogether on conditions as they develop.

The adjustable bearing has been on the market about a year and has been placed in practically all the mills in South Carolina and about 200 in the New England States. The Roberts device, which will be placed on the market at once, will cost from 40 to 50 cents per spindle.

Stockholders in the new company are enthusiastic over the prospects for success. They are confident that they have an invention that will accomplish for the spinning room what the Draper attachment has done for the weave room.

DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER

The Dustless Card Stripper has made good, and more than 50,000 cards are being regularly stripped by this system. It combines vacuum with the standard stripping brush

WRITE FOR CATALOG

WILLIAM FIRTH

200 Devonshire St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Representative
JOHN HILL, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Dyestuff Figures Made Public.

The much-debated dyestuff census prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made its appearance recently. It is a careful enumeration of the dyes imported into this country from Europe during the year preceding the war and is published to assist American manufacturers in estimating the normal demand for each individual color. The extent to which most colors have been used in this country has in the past been known only to the importers of the foreign product.

The American dyestuff manufacturer can judge from the published report just how much of each color was consumed in this country in a normal year. This will enable him to meet the demands approximately without wasting time experimenting. One large eastern dye maker has already announced that an examination of the proofs of the census has enabled his firm to save a million dollars and a year of misdirected effort.

It is now generally admitted that any intelligent effort to build up a comprehensive, self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry must rest upon the solid foundations of accurate statistical data concerning the American market for artificial colors. In no other way can the creators of such an industry avoid duplication, overlapping, waste, and blundering, tentative struggles to adjust productive mechanism to a vague indefinite demand. Without such data the future industry will be heavily handicapped by permanent overhead charges. In the dyestuff census the Government has gathered together the statistics needed.

The work was compiled from customs documents in the possession of the Treasury Department and several months were required by Dr. Norton and a staff of clerks to assemble and tabulate the data. It is the first time that a census of colors has been compiled by any Government.

The exact title of the report just issued is "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States," Special Agents Series No. 121. It contains 219 pages of statistical matter and in addition an elaborate index. The price fixed by the Bureau is 30 cents, which nominal figure is intended to cover only the cost of paper and printing. Advance orders for the census have exceeded those for any other report the Bureau has ever issued. The quickest and easiest way to get copies is to send 30 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or to the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.—Circular of Department of Commerce.



Humidifyingly Speaking

Turbo-fied—Satis-fied

Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY PURO SERVICE
FIRST ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary

Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

S. K. F. Ball Bearing Hangers and Pillow Blocks for the Courtenay Manufacturing Co.

Under the supervision of Mill Architect, J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., the Courtenay Manufacturing Co., of Newry, S. C., is tearing out all of the plain bearing transmission equipment of its mill and is substituting self-aligning ball bearing hangers and pillow blocks throughout the plant.

The S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co., of Hartford, Connecticut has been awarded the contract for this new equipment. The order is the largest ever placed in the United States for ball bearing hangers and pillow blocks to be installed in one mill and was placed through the Atlanta, Ga., office of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company of which F. V. L. Smith is in charge.

Many of the bearings required for this installation are of such sizes not yet being made at the Hartford factory and so are being imported from the parent factory of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company at Gothenburg, Sweden. The bearing sizes in this equipment range from 6 inch shaft down to 1 1/4-16 inch shaft; the weight of the largest pillow block being 650 pounds and the smallest 15 pounds.

Lee's Estimate of Cotton Crop 11,193,000 Bales.

R. A. Lee of the well known cotton firm of R. A. Lee & Co. of Charlotte, has just issued his estimate of the current cotton crop which he puts at 11,193,000 bales, exclusive of linters, which he places at 1,150,000 bales or a total of 12,343,500 bales.

Mr. Lee's letter in which he includes his estimate is as follows:

"Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 25, 1916.

"Below we give you our estimate of the cotton crop this season 1916-1917 for the actual growth including linters, 12,343,500 bales:

By States.	Bales.
Alabama	676,000
Arkansas	1,228,000
California	17,000
Florida	52,000
Georgia	2,103,000
Kentucky	1,500
Louisiana	433,000
Mississippi	912,000
Missouri	56,000
North Carolina	825,000
Oklahoma	912,000
South Carolina	972,000
Tennessee	327,000
Texas	3,775,000
Virginia	21,000
Kan., N. M., & Ariz.	33,000

Less linters

11,193,500

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The rise in cotton goods continued throughout last week, even when cotton dropped a cent a pound, the effect on cotton goods was not noticed. Prints and gingham, tickings and denims and some lines of gray goods, have gone higher. Mills are making this advance to allow a margin of profit over the increased manufacturing costs. Advances have also been named on gray goods and wash fabrics. There is nothing in sight to point to lower prices. Buyers are showing more disposition to confine their purchases to prompt and spot deliveries, and are not operating for late future deliveries except where it is necessary to place orders with mills to insure production for special needs.

Fine goods mills are reporting a better demand for their output. Buyers are finding it hard to get what goods they want and are finding prices higher. Production is restricted at the mills, and buyers are having more trouble in getting deliveries when they want them than over the price question.

Sales of fancy white goods have been very large of late and there is a growing scarcity of these goods. The largest part of this business had been done on fancy goods of of medium, though heavy skirtings, garbadines and basket weaves have sold well. There is also a marked scarcity of fine yarn white goods. Very fine organdies, batistes, lawns and other similar fabrics and selling at a premium for spot delivery, a condition that is expected to continue for a long time.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, inquiry was good for most styles made there. The market was firm and steady, and the advancing price of cotton early in the week made the mill men conservative sellers.

Contracts placed during the week called for deliveries to extend through the first three months of next year. Prices very firm and styles showed an advance over the previous week.

The needs of many bag manufacturers are still very urgent. Sheetings are being bought at top prices for spot and nearby use, some of the common weights like 5.50 goods bringing nearly 39c a pound. Five yard goods are actually selling for 40c a pound. Some constructions of print cloths are selling at 46c a pound. These same goods did not go over 40c in the boom of 1907.

Cotton goods prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	6
28-inch, 64x60s	5 3-8
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	9
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	8 1-4
4-yard, 80x80s	10 3-4
Brown drills, std.	10 1-2
Sheetings, So., std.	11 3-4
3-yard, 48x48s	11 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s	9 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s	9

5-yard, 48x48s	7 1-2	
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	
Denims, 2-20s	24	
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	19	
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19	
Tallassee, 8-z.	18	
Hartford, 8-oz.	17 1-2	
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12 1/2%	
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15%	
Alexander, oz. duck	16 1-2	
Buckeye, oz. duck	16 1-4	
Dreadnaught	18 1-2	
Great Mallard	16 3-4	
Republic, wide d'k.	20%	
Republic, sail duck	20%	
Republic, U. S. A.	12 1/2%	
Ticking, 8-oz.	20 1-2	
Standard prints	8 1-2	
Standard gingham	9 1-2	
Dress gingham	12	13 1-2
Kid nished cambrics	7	8

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	504
In sight same seven days last year	425
In sight for the month	1,884
In sight same date last year ..	1,646
In sight for season	6,621
In sight same date last year ..	5,274
Port receipts for season	3,773
Port receipts same date last year	3,012
Overland to mills and Canada for season	639
Overland same date last year ..	367
Southern mill takings for season	1,435
Southern same date last year ..	1,148
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	774
Interior last year	747
Foreign exports for week	76
Foreign for season	2,252
Foreign same date last year ..	1,720
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	118
Northern same 7 days last year	110
Northern for season	1,150
Northern to same date last year	939

Statement of World's Visible Supply

Total visible this week	4,992
Total visible last week	4,894
Total visible same date last year	5,249
Of this the total American this week	4,121
Of this the total American last week	4,051
Of this the total American last year	4,100
All other kinds this week	871
All other kinds last week	843
All other kinds last year	1,149
Visible in U. S. this week	2,572
Visible this date last year	2,592
Visible in other countries this week	2,420
Visible this date last year	2,656

What became of all the buds that were here two seasons ago?" questioned the tourist.

"Some have grown into bachelor's bottoms, and some into wall-flow-ers." -Ex.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The demand for yarn in the local market was better last week than it has been for some time and a fairly large volume of new business was done. Sales were not well distributed, some of the houses saying that they got very little business, while others reported good sales. Prices were rather irregular.

There was a good call for carded yarns during the week and prices went up each day. Inquiries for 25,000 to 300,000 pounds of yarn were in the market and there were some large sales for future deliveries. The best demand came from underwear manufacturers, who were better buyers than the hosiery men. Many of the underwear mills are said to be in pressing need of yarns, and have to take what they can get, even where the quality is not what they want. The call for 26s to 30s was the most active, being far better than the demand for 24s. Many of the dealers think that Southern frame cones will be selling 1.40 cents, basis of 10s, by the first of the year. During the week, coarse numbers of Southern frame spun cones sold on the basis of 37 1-2 and 38 cents for 10s. A sale of 16s and finer Southern cones was made on the basis of 38 cents for 10s, for future delivery, 16s cone, spot, delivery, 38 cents.

Spinners, both North and South, are still advancing prices on combed yarns, but almost all of them are well sold ahead and are not inclined to sell much yarn at present, as they think that prices will be higher within another six months. Single combed yarns have advanced more rapidly of late, than the two-ply, because there has been a great deal of substitution of single yarn for ply. Manufacturers have gradually dropped the fine two-ply yarns, and used single yarn instead, not being willing to pay the higher prices for the two-ply. This increased demand for the single combed combed yarns, has moved them up very rapidly. Another factor in the advance has been the increased demand from mercerizers, who have taken yarns in large quantities.

There is a good demand for some numbers of weaving yarns. There is a good call for 20-2 warps for both prompt and future delivery and the demand is growing stronger. Dealers are predicting higher prices on this number, and many of them think that it will reach 45 cents by the first of the year.

Prices on the coarser numbers were irregular during the week. Some of the sales reported were as follows: 5s skeins, 34 cents; 6s and 8s skeins, 33 1-2 cents; 8s skeins, 32 1-2 cents; 8-2 skeins, 32 cents future and 34 cents for spot delivery; 8-3 skeins, 30 1-2 cents; 10s warps, 33 to 35 cents, the latter price paid for prompt delivery; 14s warps, 35 cents.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	32	—
10s to 12s	34	—35
14s	35	—
16s	35	—36
20s	40	—
24s	41	—
26s	42	—
30s	45	—
36s	—	—55
40s	60	—61
50s	—	—72
60s	75	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	32	—
4-ply 8s upholstery	32	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	33	1-2—
10s	34	—
12s	34	1-2—
14s	35	1-2—
16s	36	1-2—
20s	38	—39
22s	38	1-2—
26s	40	—
30s	43	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	35	—
14s	36	—
16s	36	1-2—
20s	38	—39
22s	39	—
24s	39	—40
26s	40	—41
30s	43	—44
40s	55	—56

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc

8s to 10s	34	—35
12s to 14s	35	1-2—36
2-ply 16s	36	1-2—37
2-ply 20s	41	—42
2-ply 24s	43	—
2-ply 26s	43	—
2-ply 30s	46	—
2-ply 40s	60	—62
2-ply 50s	70	—72
2-ply 60s	76	—

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	34	1-2—
10s	35	1-2—36
12s	36	1-2—
14s	36	1-2—37
16s	37	1-2—
18s	38	—
20s	38	1-2—
22s	39	—
24s	39	1-2—40
26s	40	—41
22s colors	41	1-2—42
30s	42	—43
40s	57	—58

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	35	—
11s	35	1-2—
12s	36	—
14s	36	1-2—
16s	37	—
18s	37	1-2—
20s	38	1-2—
22s	40	—
26s	41	—
28s	43	—
30s	45	—
40s	60	—

The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.
Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	103	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Am. Spinning Co., S. C.	187	—
Anderson C. M., S. C.	15	—
Aragon Mills, S. C.	100	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	109	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	115	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	100	110
Belton C. M., S. C.	109	115
Brandon Mills, S. C.	60	65
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	77	85
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Capital C. M., S. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clinton C. M., S. C.	110	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	—
Duncan Mills, S. C.	—	25
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. M., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	68	70
Gainesville C. M., com.	55	65
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	—
Granby C. M., S. C.	—	—
Granby C. M., S. C. pfd.	—	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	65	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	110	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	—
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	105	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	75	—
King Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	—	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	—	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	55	65
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., pfd.	80	90

Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	110	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	—	80
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	100
Monarch C. Co., S. C.	135	141
Monaghan Mills, pfd.	—	90
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	—	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd.	—	—
Orr C. M. S. C.	80	100
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	—
Parker C. M., S. C. com	2	2 1/2
Parker C. M., S. C. pfd	14	15 1/2
Parker C. M., guarant'd	70	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	101	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	105
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	—
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	—	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Savon Mills, S. C.	110	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	30
Spartan Mills, S. C.	120	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	—
Union-Buffalo M., 1 pfd	49	55
Union-Buffalo M. 2pfd	4	7
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	88	92
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	90	95
Woodside C. C., pfd.	75	80
Woodside C. M. com.	40	45

Soluble Softening Oil.

Whether his employees take pride in doing their work well, is of some concern to the modern textile manufacturer. He can ill afford to have them careless and inefficient. If he can show the "hands" that he is taking pains and putting high grade material into the products of his mills, he will most certainly win the approval and cheerful co-operation of his men. In relieving them of the troubles anent to sizing with tallow, notorious for its changeability, the manufacturer gets more vim and "pep" into the employees who have this in their care. Soluble Softening Oil, says The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York City, wins the sincere appreciation of the efficient workman, by its uniformity, ease of handling, and by the higher grade of finish it puts on the warps.

An American just returned from Europe tells this story:

While riding from London to Liverpool in a railway coach it happened that he was alone in the compartment with an Englishman, who appeared deeply engrossed in the war new of one of the papers.

Thinking to start conversation, he said in good old American slang, "Some fight, eh?"

"Yes, and some don't!" was the reply.—Ex.

Employees Own Houses.

Over one hundred employees of the American Spinning Co. are owners of the homes they live in. This is probably the largest percentage of home owners in a mill village in this section of South Carolina.—Greenville Daily Piedmont.

The Cylinder Head of Big Engine Blows Out.

The employees of the engine room of the Scotland Neck (N. C.) Cotton Mill Wednesday morning of last week were under the impres-

sion that a German 42-centimeter shell had burst in their midst when the 24-inch cylinder head of the large engine blew out and crashed through a door three inches thick and landed on the coal pile about 50 feet away from the engine room.

Only a few persons were in the engine room at the time of the explosion, but these narrowly escaped death when the huge missile crashed past them.

James W. Allsbrook had perhaps the narrowest escape, for the cylinder head passed within two inches of his head. Others, too, were in close proximity to the missile, but none were quite as close as Mr. Allsbrook.

The work of the mill was but slightly impaired, as the machinery is driven by electrical power, and it took but a few minutes to connect with the Cotton Oil and Ginning company's plant.

Engaged in Mill Work for 47 Years.

Although much has been said about the improvements that have taken place within the past score of years in regard to mill machinery and mill life, perhaps there is no one who can speak with more authority along these lines than T. A. Sizemore, now superintendent of the American Spinning Company. Mr. Sizemore has been actively engaged in mill work for 47 years. At the age of nine he entered the old Pelham mill as a sweeper boy, and being in a mill ever since, has seen many changes in the cotton manufacturing industry.

At that time, stated Mr. Sizemore, the total number of spindles in the state was only thirty thousand or half the number the American Spinning company now contains. This was, of course, before the invention of the Draper loom and one person could operate only from 4 to 6, while now the number of looms run by each operative is from 16 to 24. The mills were heated by stoves, one to a room usually being sufficient. The wages were very much lower than at present and sometimes it was necessary to run by the light of kerosene oil lamps. Another great advance that has been made, said Mr. Sizemore, was in the slasher room. Flour was then used instead of starch and the result of necessity was a very crude product.

The mills, or the greater part of them, Mr. Sizemore said, did not provide schools nor churches as is now the case. The dwellings were not placed with any desire to be in regular order but were as a rule located near a spring. The mills were all located on water courses as the use of steam was then in its infancy. Most of the residences in the earlier days were of logs. Between 1870 and 1880 conditions improved wonderfully but it was not until the coming of the Draper loom that the cotton manufacturing industry secured a firm hold in the South.

Mr. Sizemore recalls quite well the first Draper looms that were brought to this section. These were installed at Tucapau and there were many at first who

TAPE DRIVES

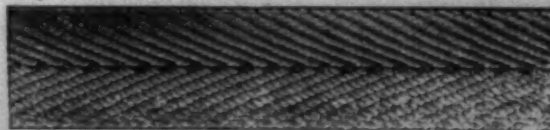
Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACTURING CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of
Spindle Tape
And
Bandings



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Electric Power and Lighting Installations

In Cotton Mills and Power Plants

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Greenville, S. C.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



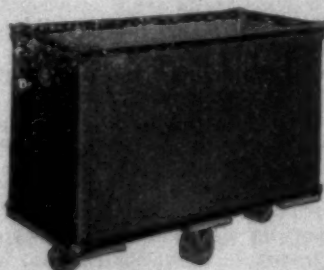
"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, R. I.

"LEATHEROID" MILL EQUIPMENT

Economical because of
durability



WRITE FOR NEW CATALOG

LEATHEROID SALES CO.
1024 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Sales Agent for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Arabol Gum G.



- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
- A. Adds Strength and Elasticity.
- B. Boils Thin; Thereby Penetrating the Yarn.
- O. Opens the Yarn. Preventing Break-Backs.
- L. Lays the Fibre.

TRIAL ORDERS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL — ESPECIALLY VALUABLE IN HOT DRY WEATHER.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

thought they would never be successful. "When first told that there was a loom which would change filling without stoppage I did not believe it could be done," he said. "And since they have been proven so successful I think the Draper loom more than any other piece of machinery has wrought the wonderful change in the mills." He also spoke of the tie-in machines, a very recent invention, which with one man to operate it, does the work in ten to twelve minutes which formerly required a day's time for two operatives.—Anderson Daily News.

One of our Admirals is quoted as saying: "The battleship can go to any part of the world if coal is provided."

"This does away with the old supposition that water was also necessary," interposed a bystander.—Ex.

Two most cadaverous-looking knights of the road stopped for a moment to look in at the window of a railway station in the West where a telegraph operator sat at his key. "Say, bo," one of them gasped in a very husky voice, "would you mind reporting a couple of empties going east?"—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Photograph of Your Plant or Village, up to eight feet in length.

THE MOONS, Charlotte, N. C. 1306 Parkwood Ave., Phone 3495-W

Master Mechanic.

Wanted cotton mill mechanic for 10,000-spindle mill in one of the best towns in North Carolina. Must be able to keep up motors. Pay \$2.50 per day and house rent. Address Master Mechanic.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: Carding, spinning and twister help for night, at attractive prices, all white work. New houses. Transportation advanced on families. Good town, good schools and churches, in the garden spot of old North Carolina. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want, a capable roller coverer. Drinking men need not apply. References required. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

Spools Wanted.

Wanted. If in good condition, 2,000 to 3,000 4x6 bushed spools for 3-8 inch spindle, plain ends, not metal rims. Address Athens Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

Bobbins Wanted.

Wanted to buy 5 to 15,000 second hand filling bobbins 8 5-8 inches by 1 1-8 inch, for Draper spindle No. 2. Address W. H. Epps, Eatonton, Ga.

Addresses of Slasher Men Wanted

I want the addresses of T. W. Stephens and W. A. Hill. Both are slasher tenders. Address R. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Second Hand Wanted.

Wanted, second hand for 7,000 spindle spinning room, 24s to 30s hosiery yarn, in small N. C. town. Must understand Foster Winders. Good job for the right man. Must be able to see and do things. Machinery in good shape. Address "Second Hand," care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1658.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Age 37 and good manager of help and can deliver the goods. Salary expected not less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1662.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer and have had long experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1663.

WANT position as overseer of cloth ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Prefer N. C., S. C., or Ga. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1664.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am an expert on carding and combing and fine numbers. Best of references. Address No. 1665.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, Draper and Stafford looms. Now employed but prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1666.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. 35 years old and 19 years experience as fixer and overseer. Have been running present job for 3 years. Want to change on account of schools and can come on short notice. Address No. 1672.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have handled large job and can furnish best of references from former employers. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1683.

WANT position as superintendent. Will be pleased to furnish my references and answer all inquiries upon application. Now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1684.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill or as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as traveling representative for a good firm that caters to cotton mill trade. Have good experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1685.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would accept large second hand job. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1686.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing, overseer of finishing or overseer of twine finishing. Experienced in all positions with special experience on glazed twines of all size and descriptions. Can furnish best references from former employers. Address No. 1687.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, twisting or winding. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1688.

WANT to correspond with parties needing a superintendent who can get results. Desire either yarn or cloth mill. Can offer best of references. Address No. 1689.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as second hand in large card room but am competent to fill position as overseer. Am a graduate in carding and spinning from I. C. S. and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1690.

WANT position as overseer of carding and would not object to a night job. Am now employed and can give first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1691.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1692.

WANT position as master mechanic and electric engineer for cotton mills. Have 16 years experience with three of best cotton mills in the South. Stayed 11 years with one company. Have experience on water wheels and understand figuring H. P. and coal consumption. Have my own indicators. Address No. 1693.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience and am now employed in colored goods mill. Have good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 1694.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and held last job 15 years. Have been successful and made money at every mill that I have operated. No one can furnish higher references. Address No. 1695.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, colored or white. Have 4 years experience as overseer. Age 31, married, sober. Wages not less than \$3.00. Can get quality and quantity. Address No. 1696.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish as references former employers. Address No. 1697.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning in first-class mills and can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1998.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have held both positions in first-class mills and am experienced on fine yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1699.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1700.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am an expert carder with 5 years experience as overseer and am now employed as carder and spinner in 15,000-spindle mill on hosiery yarns. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1701.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed in small mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1702.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have filled present position satisfactorily for 4 years, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1703.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or salesman. Have had long experience and have filled above positions satisfactorily in large mills. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1704.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills in the South and giving satisfaction but for personal reasons desire to change. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1705.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Have had long practical experience and can give satisfaction. Have family of spinners and doffers. Address No. 1706.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and am now filling good position in the West but desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1707.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer of spinning for the past 11 years and am fully capable of handling a mill. Can furnish fine references and will make good. Address No. 1708.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience, 5 years as overseer and have held present job for three years. Age 34, married. Can give best of references. Address No. 1709.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 year's experience as overseer. Have had

WASHBURN PRESS

(RAY PRINTING COMPANY, Inc.)

COMMERCIAL,
HALF-TONE
and COLOR

COTTON MILL
WORK OUR
SPECIALTY

BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS MADE TO ORDER

22 W. Trade St. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Telephone 342

practical experience in loom fixing on Draper and plain looms. Am married and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1710.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1711.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on fancy goods and have had charge of weaving and designing in one of the most successful mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1712.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound or chemicals. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1713.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1714.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Am now employed. Address No. 1715.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but wish to change to larger mill. Have had long and successful experience. Address No. 1716.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a practical mill man with several years experience as superintendent in first-class mills. Age 37 and thoroughly competent to handle a position. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1717.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reason desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1718.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Am giving entire satisfaction on present position and only reason for changing is desire for advancement. Address No. 1719.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1720.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man. Age 40, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1724.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carding, spinner and weaver. Age 35, 24 years in mill business. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1722.

Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, England

Card Clothing Manufacturers

HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND CARD CLOTHING

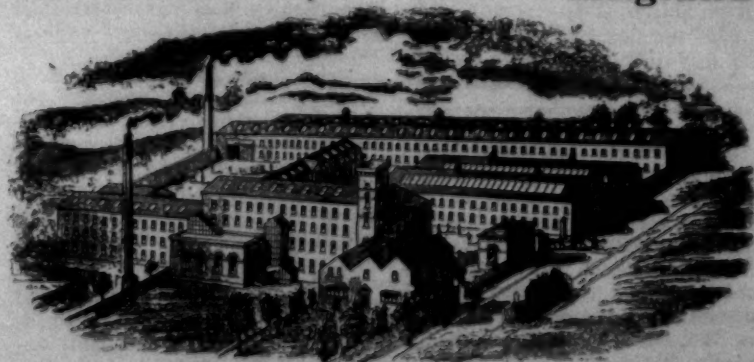
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

TOMPKINS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4 1-2 PETERS STREET
P. O. BOX 793
ATLANTA, GA.



CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- BALING PRESSES—**
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BANDING—**
American Textile Banding Co., Inc.
- BEAMERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BELTING—**
American Supply Co.
Bradford Belting Co.
Link-Belt Company.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**
American Supply Co.
Draper Co.
- BOILERS—**
The Bigelow Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- BOILER HOUSE CONVEYORS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- BRUSHES—**
D. D. Felton Brush Co.
- CARD CLOTHING—**
Ashworth Bros.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Jos. Sykes Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- CARDS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- CARD GRINDERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- CHIMNEYS—**
M. W. Kellogg Company.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND OIL SWITCHES—**
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- CLOTH EXPANDERS—**
Thos. Leyland & Co.
- CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- COAL AND ASHES CARRIERS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)—**
General Electric Company.
- CONDENSERS—**
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- COTTON CLOTH BROKERS—**
Geo. C. Volz & Co.
- DISINFECTANTS—**
Masury-Young Co.
- DOBBIES—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks.
The Stafford Company.
- DOFFING BOXES—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DRAWING FRAMES—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS—**
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS—**
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
John P. Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Company.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**
Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—**
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Lincoln Electric Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—**
American Supply Co.
- FLOORING—**
W. M. Lloyd Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)—**
General Electric Company.
- HEDDLES—**
Howard Bros. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS—**
American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Normalair Co.
G. M. Parks Co.
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN—**
Link-Belt Company.
- LOOMS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Company.
- LOOM GREASE—**
Masury-Young Co.
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—**
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS—**
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. N. J. Lubricant Co.
- LUMBER—**
W. M. Lloyd Co.
- MECHANICAL FILTERS—**
Norwood Engineering Co.
- METERS—**
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS—**
American Supply Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES—**
American Supply Co.
- MOTORS—**
Lincoln Electric Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- NON-FLUID OIL—**
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- OPENING MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- OVERHAULERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PRESSES—**
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS—**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Rumsey Pump Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- RAILROADS—**
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS—**
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS—**
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY—**
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SADDLES—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS—**
Draper Company.
- SEPTIC CLOSETS—**
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES—**
Draper Co.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
Union Shuttle Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—**
Link-Belt Company.
- SIZING COMPOUND—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON—**
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS—**
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Company.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS—**
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING—**
American Textile Banding Co.
- SPOOLERS—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON—**
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH—**
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
- STEAM TURBINES—**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- STOCKS AND BONDS—**
Hull Investment and Securities Co.
- TAPE DRIVES—**
Barber Mfg. Company.
- TEMPLES—**
Draper Company.
- TURBINES—**
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS—**
Collins Brothers.
Draper Company.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- TWISTER RING GREASE—**
Masury-Young Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS—**
General Electric Company.
- WARPERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Draper Company.
- WILLOWS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
C. G. Sargents Cons Corp.
- WINDERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 2,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

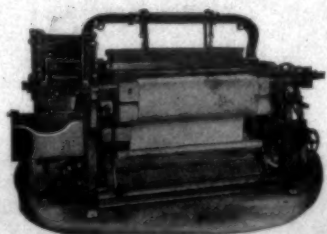
If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.



They Produce Superior Cloth

We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent

Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C.

"SPECIAL CONE BELTS"

Tanned and built to make necessary adjustments to the compensators without slipping and without undue stretching.

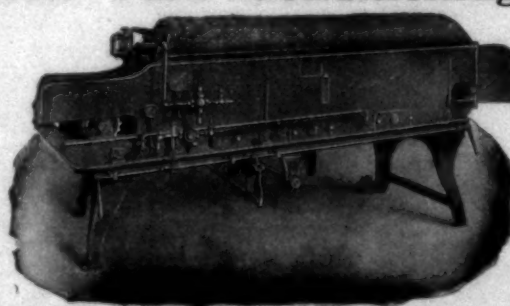
Guaranteed to Make Good.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENT
M. C. SANDERS
Spartanburg, S. C.

200 Walnut Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



Continuous in operation

C. G. Sargents
Sons Corp.
Graniteville,
Massachusetts

Southern Agent
FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.

FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS

The Leading Distributors of Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Sulphated Oils, especially adapted for the Textile Industries.

A. Klipstein & Co., New York City
Southern Office: Charlotte, N. C. Send for Book of Specialties

"PROCTOR" DRYERS FIREPROOF



Substantial, Durable, and low cost of operation. Dryers for all kinds of Material

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company

BUILDERS OF DRYING MACHINERY

INCORPORATED
1885

PHILADELPHIA

H. G. MAYER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
REPRESENTATIVE

Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.

USE OF GUM IN SIZING

The use of gum in the Sizing has at last received recognition—IT PREVENTS SHEDDING.

GUM 943

An experience of thirty years in the manufacture of gums and dextrans enabled us to produce gum 943. Formula furnished on application.

THOS. LEYLAND & COMPANY

F. T. WALSH, Manager
READVILLE, MASS.

SOUTHERN DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Selling Agents

NATIONAL GUM & MICA COMPANY

Manufacturers and Importers of

WEIGHTING, SOFTENING, FINISHING AND SIZING COMPOUNDS

LOGWOOD EXTRACT

QUERCITRON EXTRACT

SWISS GUM

MIKAH TALLOW

WHITE SOFTENER

GUM L

SIZINGS

FUSTIC

POTATO STARCH

TEXTILE GLUE

Perfect materials at low prices. Special information given free by practical men for Sizing, Weighting, Finishing, and Dyeing of all kinds of goods. If your Finishing is not satisfactory, call on us. We can help you.

Phone 2972.

Office 1203 and 1204 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.